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The Importance of Food Safety in a Developing State's Evolution and the Role of ASAE

*Curricular Internship Report realized at the International Relations
Office of the Food and Economic Safety Authority (ASAE)*

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Catarina Mendes Leal

*Dedicated to my mother, whose
sacrifices have made all of this a reality.*

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**A Importância da Segurança Alimentar na Evolução de um Estado em
Desenvolvimento e o Papel da ASAE**

**The Importance of Food Safety in a Developing State's Evolution and the Role of
ASAE**

João Fonseca

RESUMO

O presente relatório insere-se no âmbito do estágio curricular do Mestrado em Ciência Política e Relações Internacionais, da Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas da Universidade Nova de Lisboa. O estágio foi concluído no Gabinete de Relações Internacionais da ASAE (Autoridade de Segurança Alimentar e Económica) com uma duração de 8 meses, de 1 de setembro de 2017 a 5 de maio de 2018.

Os objetivos que resultaram deste estágio curricular visaram desenvolver e aprimorar habilidades nos componentes das relações internacionais, desde os princípios da diplomacia até ao desenvolvimento de protocolos entre estados e organizações. As experiências, nas quais estive envolvido, foram imperativas para compreender e adquirir experiência profissional nos aspetos desafiantes/complexos da burocracia internacional e da esfera diplomática dentro da União Europeia, bem como num contexto internacional.

Relativamente ao relatório, o foco do estudo será sobre o impacto que a segurança alimentar tem na melhoria da prosperidade geral de uma nação, tanto para sua população, como para a sua economia. Ao examinar o desenvolvimento de Cabo Verde, que investiu na melhoria do seu sector de controlo de qualidade e em medidas desta natureza, procurei perceber se outros dos seus setores acabariam por melhorar.

O relatório será estruturado em cinco capítulos: uma introdução relativa ao estágio e à organização, através do primeiro capítulo, que será uma descrição mais detalhada da estrutura da ASAE e do Gabinete de Relações Internacionais. O segundo capítulo será um estudo às várias questões que envolvem o tema da segurança alimentar.. O terceiro capítulo será o estudo de caso acima mencionado. O quarto capítulo será uma explicação das atividades realizadas durante o estágio e as capacidades desenvolvidas por essas experiências ao longo do processo, e a seção final será uma reflexão e considerações finais.

PALAVRAS-CHAVE: Internacionais, Pobreza, Desenvolvimento, Fome, Segurança Alimentar, Segurança Alimentar, Governo

ABSTRACT

This report is a summary and case study of the internship I've concluded for the Master's degree in International Relations and Political Science at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa. The internship was completed at the office of International Relations of ASAE (Food and Economic Safety Authority) with the duration of 8 months, September 1st 2017 until May 5th 2018)

The objectives of completing the internship in this office were to develop and sharpen skills in the international relations spectrum, from the principles of diplomacy to the development of protocols between states and organizations. The experiences I have partaken in have been imperative in comprehending and gaining professional experience in the intricate elements of international bureaucracy and diplomatic sphere within the European Union as well as on an international stage.

In terms of the report, the focus of the work will be a case study on the impact that food safety has on the improvement of a nation's overall prosperity, both for its population and its economy. By examining the development of Cabo Verde, which has invested in improving their quality control sector and measures of this nature, I would like to see if, due to those actions, other sectors of their structure will eventually improve.

The report will be structured by five sections, an introduction of the internship and organization, section one will be a more detailed look at the structure of ASAE and the office of International Relations. Section two will be a framework of the various issues that involve the subject of food safety/security. Section three will be the case study above mentioned. Section four will be an explanation of the activities performed during the internship and the skills that those experiences developed throughout, and the final section will be a reflection and final considerations on the internship and research performed, concluding the report.

KEYWORDS: International Relations, Poverty, Development, Hunger, Food Security, Food Safety, Government

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List of Abbreviations

AcoPesca – Competent Authority for Fishery Products
AICEP – Trade and Investment Agency
ARFA – Agency for Regulation and Supervision of Food and Pharmaceutical Products
ARAE - Regional Authority of Economic Activities
ASAE – Food and Economic Safety Authority
BfR – German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment
CC-SAR - Government of the Macau Special Administrative Region
CPLP – Community of Portuguese Language Countries
ECOWAS – Economic Community of the West African States
EFSA – European Food Safety Authority
EU – European Union
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization
FISAAE – Food Security and Economic Activities
GDP – Gross Domestic Product
GRI – (Gabinete de Relações Internacionais) International Relations Office
ICSMS – Information and Communication System on Market Surveillance
IFH – Imobiliária Fundiária e Habitat (Social Housing)
IGAE – Inspection-General of Economic Activities
IRAE - Regional Inspectors of Economic Activities
MAA – Ministry of Agriculture and Environment
MDGs – Millennium Development Goals
NGO – Non-Governmental Organization
PPP – Purchasing Power Parity
PPP – Public-Private Partnerships
RAPEX – Rapid Alert System for Dangerous Non-food Products
RASFF – Rapid Alert System Food and Feed
SIC - Criminal Investigation Services
UN – United Nations
UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
USD – United States Dollar

Introduction

This report is a summary and case study of the internship I've concluded for the Master's degree in International Relations and Political Science at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa. The internship was completed at the office of International Relations of ASAE (Food and Economic Safety Authority) with the duration of 8 months, September 1st 2017 until May 5th 2018)

The internship was fulfilled with a designated protocol signed by all parties, including the university and the organization. The internship, as well as this report, was oriented by Dr. Catarina Mendes Leal, Head of the Department of International Relations at ASAE, and by Dr. Manuel Felipe Canaveira, Professor and Faculty Member at the Universidade Nova de Lisboa.

The objectives of completing the internship in this office were to develop and sharpen skills in the international relations spectrum, from the principles of diplomacy to the development of protocols between states and organizations. The experiences I have partaken in have been imperative in comprehending and gaining professional experience in the intricate elements of international bureaucracy and diplomatic sphere within the European Union as well as on an international stage. More specifically, interning for ASAE, an organization that has become a focal point between the EU and developing countries when it comes to food safety, especially in Portuguese speaking countries, as allowed me to take part in the development of relations between our organization and these nations. A deep comprehension of the difficulties faced still by these nations when it comes to food safety and the building of diplomatic relations between ASAE and the local organizations in order to establish protocols to share our resources to improvement in food quality.

In terms of the report, the focus of the work will be a case study on the impact that food safety has on the improvement of a nation's overall prosperity, both for its population and its economy. By examining the development of Cabo Verde, which has invested in improving their quality control sector and measures of this nature, I would like to see if, due to those actions, other sectors of their structure will eventually improve. Due to the advanced relationship between Cabo Verde and ASAE, I will be able to complete a more specific study, within the work of the organization, to explore the ways

and methods used by ASAE, in cooperation with Cabo Verde, on how this cooperation has benefitted the country. A questionnaire will be evaluated from various entities that play a role in the sector of food safety/security to have a clearer comprehension of how these issues are understood and tackled by involved organizations and governmental institutions.

The report will be structured by five sections, an introduction of the internship and organization, section one will be a more detailed look at the structure of ASAE and the office of International Relations. Section two will be a framework of the various issues that involve the subject of food safety/security. Section three will be the case study above mentioned. Section four will be an explanation of the activities performed during the internship and the skills that those experiences developed throughout, and the final section will be a reflection and final considerations on the internship and research performed, concluding the report.

Section I.

I. Structural Components of ASAE

ASAE was created on December 30th 2005 with the mission to perform regulation and safety caution in regards to regulatory legislation within economic activities and consumable and no consumable products sector. ASAE is also responsible for the evaluation and communication of the current threats in regards to food, being the focal point between national, European and international entities.

In accordance to the Law Decree n° 194/2012, Article 1, the Food and Economic Safety Authority, abbreviated ASAE, is a central service of the direct administration of the State with administrative autonomy.¹ The organization is composed by the following decentralized organic units, which are designated by region:

- Regional Northern Unit
- Regional Central Unit
- Regional Southern Unit

ASAE's mission is to supervise and prevent compliance with legislation regulating the exercise of economic activities in the food and non-food sectors, as well as the evaluation and communication of risks in the food chain, being the national legislation body with its counterparts, at European and international level, as well as being a police force with judicial authority. The structural component of ASAE, in other words, the nucleus in which the organization is composed, according to the validation of Decree n° 35/2013², is the following:

- Department of Food Risks and Laboratories;
- National Operations Unit;
- National Information and Criminal Investigation Unit;
- Department of Administration and Logistics;
- Department of Legal Affairs and Administrative Offenses.

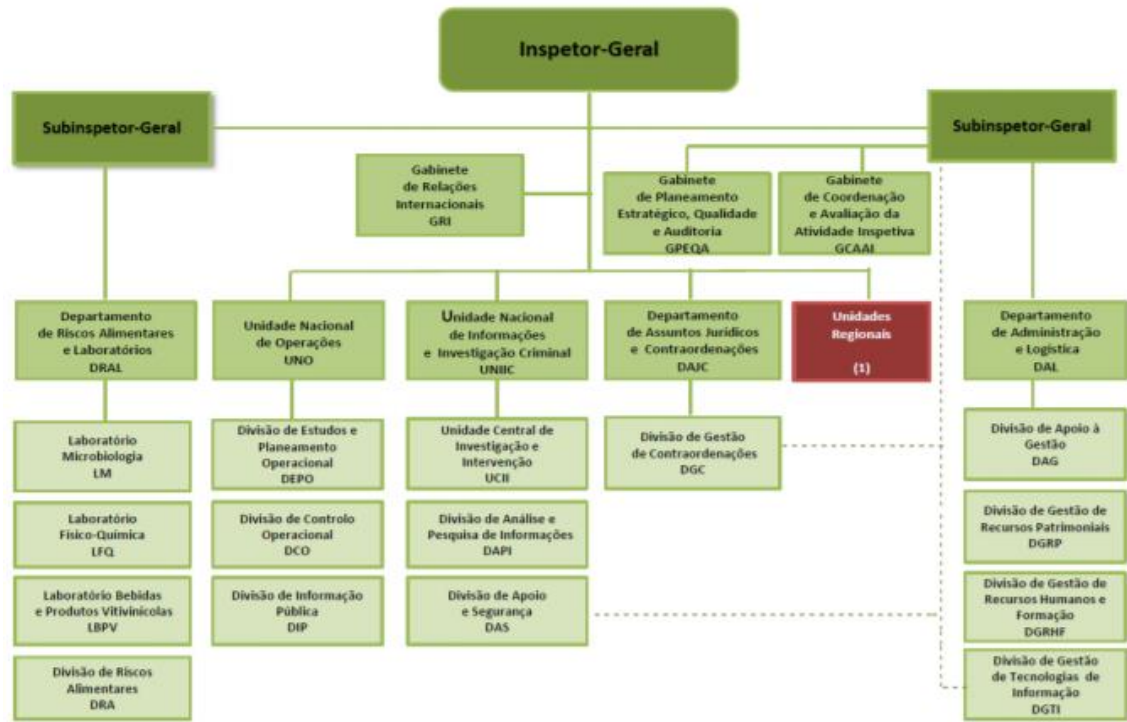
In the administrative sense, ASAE is headed by an inspector-general, assisted by two deputy inspectors, with senior management responsibility. The organization also

¹ Diary of the Republic, 1.^a series – N.º163 – August 23rd, 2012, Decree n.º 194/2012

² Article n° 1, Point n° 1 of Legislation n° 35/2013, of January 30th

performs as a scientific body, with designated laboratories.³ It is the responsibility of the general-inspector to manage, coordinate and guide the area of food risks and their laboratories, to issue an opinion on the recommendations and warnings that bind the ASAE and on the initiatives proposed by the scientific council. Internationally, the responsibility to ensure the necessary coordination with the counterpart bodies of the countries of the European Union, ensuring representation of the ASAE, to propose the appointment of the members of the Scientific Council, the creation and composition of thematic panels, publish, after authorization, the advice of the Scientific Council to carry out the contacts regarding the communication of risks with the communicating organs.⁴

Figure 1.1 – ASAE’s Structure



Source: National Market Surveillance Program (2018)

³ Diary of the Republic, 1.^a series – N.º163 – August 23rd, 2012, Decree n.º 194/2012

⁴ Diary of the Republic, 1.^a series – N.º163 – August 23rd, 2012, Decree n.º 194/2012

II. Internal and External Objectives

ASAE has also developed objectives for both internal and external cooperation to ensure its success and efficiency. In my opinion, it is imperative in the maintenance and sustainability of an organization of this scale to develop objectives such as these. Both internally and on an international scale there must be clear goals and responsibilities to maintain. The overall objectives are:

- To promote a network of communication and information between the entities that are involved in said sectors
- To promote and collaborate in the development of legislation involving the exercises performed by the various entities in economic sector such as the municipalities and associated groups, consumer associations, entrepreneurial associations, agriculture and fishing associations and unions.
- Exercise the functions of the responsible authority and be a national focal point in regards to a system of General information and support (ICSMS system), in conformity with article nº23 of the European regulation nº 765/2008, of the European parliament and Senate, of July 9th, and also collaborate, directly or indirectly, with the exchange of information about the products placed or disposable in the market that present a threat, by using the systems RAPEX; RASFF
- Better coordination between the departments and regional sectors of the institution
- Better communication with the various national entities (Ministry of Economy, Camões Institute, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and others)
- Obtaining better results with efficacy and efficiency.⁵

It is ASAE's vision to maintain itself has the go to entity when it comes to the defense of the consumers, public health, and the regulator of market regulations in regards to consumer safety while at the same time maintaining a great public service.

In order to achieve and preserve the interests of Portugal, drawn up for the Ministry of Economy and in conjunction with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as well as in the Strategic Concept of Portuguese Cooperation for 2014-2020 and in the Strategic Concept of National Defense, the "External Action of ASAE "shall:

⁵ Taken from ASAE's Guide on Structure and Procedures, Part 1: General Info

- Maintain a regular dialogue with countries and organizations relevant to the State's external action on bilateral and multilateral issues of mutual interest, promoting knowledge, exchanges of experience, mutual understanding and trust
- Contribute to the establishment and consolidation of a stable world order through bilateral cooperation, particularly with countries that are the object of the State's external action
- Support the efforts of some countries to promote their democratic structures and the rule of law (contributing to good governance) as a means of conflict prevention and control, as well as instruments of good governance for the promotion of their economies and development
- Promote an appropriate legal framework to protect and regulate the development of bilateral relations, political dialogue and cooperation with nations that share historical and cultural ties with Portugal
- Contribute to institutional capacity-building by supporting and promoting the exchange of experiences, information and documentation of common technical and operational interest in the laboratory, inspection and research areas
- Promote the reciprocal reciprocity of the characteristic products of the countries concerned, ensuring that the original product is what reaches the final consumer
- To promote the reciprocal reciprocity of the characteristic products of the countries in question, ensuring that the original product is what reaches the consumer and thus defend the image / brand of Portugal⁶

III. International Relations Office

The International Relations Office of ASAE, abbreviated GRI, was created on February 1st of 2014 based on the legal procedure n° 1870/2014, of the Agenda of the Republic, Second Series, n°26, of February 6th 2014.⁷ The department was developed in order to achieve ASAE's external policy objectives and to establish relations internationally, such as with the European Union, Portuguese speaking countries, Africa,

⁶ Taken from ASAE's Guide on Structure and Procedures, Part 1: General Info

⁷ Decree n° 1870/2104, Diary of the Republic, 2^a series, N° 26, of February 6th 2014

Asia, Middle East and America. By developing duties, objectives and challenges, and working dependently of the ASAE administrative umbrella, GRI has made its mission to make the institution a focal point in the international community in regards to food and economic safety and has been crucial in increasing Portugal's influence internationally.

This office works linked to ASAE's administration and its duties are:

- Maintain the planning, coordination and support in the international relations of ASAE
- Develop bilateral and multilateral relations
- Promote, guide and develop the cooperation within the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries
- Articulate ASAE's representation in international forums, specially within the European Union
- Monitor the execution of existing protocols, as well as promote the achievements of new protocols within the international relations community⁸

The office is composed by a chief of division, Dr^a. Catarina Mendes Leal, as well as two deputy officers, Eng^a, Carla Francisco for bilateral relations, Dr^a. Fernanda Alvarrão for multilateral relations. It is the responsibility of the Head of Division to ensure the fulfillment of the objectives defined for the GRI, namely:

- Ensure the planning, coordination and monitoring of the international area of the ASAE, translating into the implementation of the "ASAE External Action";
- Promote, develop, coordinate and advise on bilateral and multilateral relations;
- Manage the human and financial resources of the office internally.

The GRI has a main objective to better manage resources within the international cooperation framework, while working together and with the contribution of all involved entities, as well as be able to use a set of criteria that express financial effort by ASAE within geographical regions, keeping in mind national interests already established, allowing for a continuous adaption.

⁸ Taken from ASAE's Guide on Structure and Procedures, *Part 1: General Info*

Challenges

As any cabinet that works in developing international cooperation, there has to be a set of challenges that the office has to plan for. Taking part in this internship has given me a first person look at the difficulty of establishing agreements or even first steps of communication. The GRI has established a set of challenges that must be met in order for the office to succeed in regards to international relations. There are:

- Planning, development and coordination of the actions of the ASAE in the international scope
- Preparation, negotiation and proposals for agreements, protocols and memoranda of understanding in the field of food and economic safety, in coordination with the Ministry of Economy and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Monitoring and evaluation of the international food security and economic situation⁹

In conclusion, ASAE is the combination of various departments that had previously existed. Carefully crafted to be a focal point of food and economic safety authority, both nationally and internationally, the institution has been a great resource into institutionalizing and developing the most efficient methods to ensure the safety of consumers that also fit the European guidelines for good measures of conduct. With the office for International Relations, ASAE has been able to, as we will see in later sections of this report, strength Portugal's influence in an fast changing international stage, and has sharpen its resources to aid the development of rising economies in third world countries. With the activities and research that I have concluded for this internship, I will able to explain how these methods and objectives are played in action, especially within Cabo Verde, and see how influential ASAE's role internationally is.

⁹ Taken from ASAE's Guide on Structure and Procedures, *Part 1: General Info*

Section II: Framework

To better understand the role that ASAE has been performing internationally and the weight of its mission and objectives, I believe it is important to examine the topic of food security and safety first more broadly. Starting with the issue of poverty to the development States and institution have taken, or theories thereof, hunger, to finally the economics of food security and safety, we can have a better idea of the important role institutions like ASAE play in improving the overall quality and progression of a developing country.

I. Poverty

I would like to begin this analysis by exploring the general ideas we have about poverty and its components. The common ideology adopted by states, multilateral institutions and people in general, the “orthodox” view, is seen as “a situation where people do not have the money to buy adequate food or satisfy other basic needs, and are often classified as un- or underemployed. This mainstream understanding of poverty based on money has arisen as a result of globalization of Western culture and the attendant expansion of the market.”¹⁰ Globalization here becomes an important factor. As we have been progressing towards a more neo-liberal market economy¹¹, a more open market, have seen the benefits of surging economies that their boom because of this phenomenon, our general idea of what poverty is and how it is solved tends to dilute itself to the description above, i.e. A state is suffering from poverty due to lack of monetary funds, the country adopts a free, open market policy, money comes in. And “a community which provided for itself outside monetized cash transactions and wage labor, such as a hunter-gatherer pygmy group, is regarded as poor.”¹²

This adopted ideology that globalization is the answer to all problems relating to poverty can be a misconstrued one. As we push this method to Developing Countries, current times show that even in developed nations, it may not be as helpful as it seems. “Increasingly, however, as globalization has intensified, poverty defined in such

¹⁰ Baylis, John, Owen, Patricia, Steve Smith, *The Globalization of World Politics*, Pg. 471 Oxford University Press, New York, 2008

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Neo-Liberal Economy – Primarily from the 20th century, it is an idea that evokes the privatization of industries, austerity, deregulation and free trade.

economic terms has come to characterize significant sectors of population in advanced developed countries such as the USA.”¹³

Thankfully organizations have pushed to an unorthodox view of poverty. One that is not solely based on the lack of access to monetary assets, but also the absence of other components that are the foundations of a developed society. “The work of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) since the early 1990s is significant here for distinguishing between income poverty (a material condition) and human poverty (encompassing human dignity, agency, opportunity, and choices).” What this means is that it is also crucial to take the smaller components into consideration as a whole big picture; human rights, culture, food security, safe access to clean water, etc. A “bottom-up” approach to fixing the issues of a Third World Country has become a more frequent investment and one that has also shown its benefits. These two big ideologies will also play a big part when we take a look at development. (Development goals 2015)

II. Development

The topic of development has been characterized in the same fashion as poverty has when we speak of the orthodox methodology. Development, since the end of World War Two, is often analyzed and approached by defining it as a monetary aid, and to measure its success we would have to look at the economic prosperity a “developing country” has achieved with that aid. “Economic growth is identified as necessary for combating poverty, defined as the inability of people to meet their basic material needs through cash transactions.”¹⁴ But like poverty, this view of the topic can be misconstrued and throughout the passing decades, it could be seen that the results weren’t as optimistic as its initial perceptions.

The orthodox concept of development creates a few problems. Due to the fact that in order for a Western state be able to contribute its monetary and cultural influence in a Third World Country there usually is a certain “involvement” in the governance of said country, this can become an invasive practice that can restrain the democratic development of a nation. “This process would require intervention in their countries. In

¹³ Baylis, John, Owen, Patricia, Steve Smith, *The Globalization of World Politics*, Pg. 472 Oxford University Press, New York, 2008

¹⁴ Baylis, John, Owen, Patricia, Steve Smith, *The Globalization of World Politics*, Pg. 473 Oxford University Press, New York, 2008

the context on independence movements, the development imperative came to be shared by many citizens in the Third World. The underlying assumption was that Western lifestyle and mode of economic organization were superior and should be universally aspired to.”¹⁵

This factor and the gap in economic development gap that occurs in the state’s society, as mentioned in the poverty section of this text, as forced a different, alternative view of how development should be tackled. “It was clear at least from the late 1970s that ‘trickledown’ (the idea that overall economic growth as measured by increases in the GDP would automatically bring benefits for the poorer classes) had not worked. Despite impressive rates of growth in the GDP per capita enjoyed by developing countries, this success was not reflected in their societies at large, and while a minority became substantially wealthier, the mass population saw no significant change.”¹⁶

This new approach has been adopted by a few governments, UN agencies, grassroots movements, NGOs, and some academics. Taken from the *The Globalization of World Politics*, here’s a quick outlook of this unorthodox view:

- Poverty: a situation suffered by people who are not able to meet their material and non-material needs through their own effort.
- Purpose: Creation of human well-being through sustainable societies in social, cultural, political, and economic terms.
- Core ideas and assumptions: Sufficiency. The inherent value of nature, cultural diversity, and the community-controlled commons (water, land, air, forest). Human activity in balance with nature, self-reliance. Democratic inclusion, participation, for example, voice for marginalized groups, such as women, indigenous groups, local control.
- Measurement: Fulfillment of basic material and non-material human needs of everyone, condition of the natural environment. Political empowerment marginalized.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ Baylis, John, Owen, Patricia, Steve Smith, *The Globalization of World Politics*, Pg. 477 Oxford University Press, New York, 2008

- Process: bottom-up, participation; reliance on appropriate (often) local knowledge and technology; small investments in small-scale projects; protection of the commons.¹⁷

In this context, development is not so much the adoption of Western cultural and economic values but investment in institutional and local organizations that can instill its own cultural history and objectives into the evolution of its own accords. “Development is about facilitating a community’s participation and lead role in deciding what sort of development is appropriate for it. This alternative conception of development therefore values diversity above universality, and is based on a different conception of rights.”¹⁸

III. Hunger

Within this framework of poverty and development, we can also analyze the definition and view of hunger as an issue. Hunger is most likely the larger concern when tackling poverty. A population without proper access to food and good nutrition will not be able to develop in any other area. So food security and safety becomes one of the most pressing issues to solve. Through the orthodox viewpoint, the reason hunger is and will be an issue is that food production will be lower than the growth of the population.¹⁹ But actually food production is at an all-time high and there seems to be plenty of food to go around. And yet, “in recent decades global food production has burgeoned, but paradoxically hunger and malnourishment remain widespread.”²⁰ So there must be other issues that contribute to the issue of hunger. The unorthodox view declares that this issue involves the lack of access or entitlement to available food. These components are due to global division of produce, national regulations, and urban-rural distribution.²¹ Going to show that it is crucial that we work on more local levels in order to expedite the growth of food safety and security.

Taking all these elements into consideration, I would see ASAE’s international work and objectives, as part of this unorthodox method, in which there is work to be done with local agencies in charge of food security and safety. As argued, this is one of the most

¹⁷ Ibid. Pg. 479

¹⁸ Baylis, John, Owen, Patricia, Steve Smith, *The Globalization of World Politics*, Pg. 479 Oxford University Press, New York, 2008

¹⁹ Ibid. Pg. 483

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Ibid. Pg. 485

crucial issues to resolve and it is clear that without proper food security, a country will never be able to develop. In a later chapter I will study more closely the work that ASAE has done and how it fits into this role. But again, is this unorthodox method the most appropriate to adopt?

IV . Food Security and Why It Matters

What is probably the most proficient example of the unorthodox way of implementing progressive objectives, it would have to be the Millennium Development Goals established by UN nations in 2000 for the year 2015. There were originally eight goals to be achieved:

1. to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
2. to achieve universal primary education;
3. to promote gender equality and empower women;
4. to reduce child mortality;
5. to improve maternal health;
6. to combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases;
7. to ensure environmental sustainability; and
8. to develop a global partnership for development.²²

Figure 2.1 – The Original Eight Millenium Development Goals



Source: Skoll Foundation, Archives: Millennium Development Goals and Microfinance, 2010

²² *Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)*, (2017, Dezember 8). Retrieved from World Health Organization: http://www.who.int/topics/millennium_development_goals/about/en/

To me, what this list of objectives show is ‘divide and conquer’ approach to solve some of the developing world’s most acute issues. Nowhere in these objectives there seems to be a standout on focusing a neo liberal economic approach, turning the tides again to a divisional approach that different organizations can be more careful and detailed in how to work with local components to better accomplish these eight goals.

And to the relevance of this paper, we’ll look at goal number one, “to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger”. I’ve already touched upon what poverty, hunger signify in our current international sphere. So it is important to look at food security and how its implementation is a crucial step into accomplishing goal one. To begin, there are four components that are the foundations to establish food security, according to FAO, **availability, access, utilization and stability**.²³

Availability being about food supply and trade. This does not only involve food supply quantitatively, but also developing systems of agriculture with efficient methods of continuous production and supply, effective ways to use natural resources and governmental policies to regulate a sustainable market. *Access* touches open the economic perspective of the process. Making sure that policies are in place that allow local producers access to market share and resources to better take advantage of their productions. *Utilization* is the access to a varied and nutritional diet, making sure that these communities not only have access to food but that the production and supply is sufficient to maintain a healthy and sustainable diet. Lastly, *stability* is ensuring there is access to food will always be consistent. That we do not create only short term solutions to lack of food security but that it is well regulated in all fronts to last even through economical dips or other related unforeseen crisis. The issue currently is that for the poor in development countries accessing food can cost them everything, while in developed states, the poor do not have to spend as much due to such abundance in supplies.²⁴

Why it matters

- One in nine people around the world (805 million) go hungry every day;

²³ *Food Security and Why It Matters*. (2017). Retrieved from Australian International Food Security Research Center: <http://aciarc.gov.au/aifsc/food-security-and-why-it-matters>

²⁴ *Food Security and Why It Matters*. (2017). Retrieved from Australian International Food Security Research Center: <http://aciarc.gov.au/aifsc/food-security-and-why-it-matters>

- “The world committed to halving the proportion of hungry people between 1990 and 2015 through the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). There are 209 million fewer hungry people now than in 1990. Already 63 countries have met the MDG target”;
- There is also the issue of lack of a nutritional diet. “Deficiencies in micronutrients such as iron, Vitamin A and Zinc affecting two billion people. For the individual, the effects of micronutrient deficiencies can be devastating. If a child does not receive sufficient nutrition in the first 1,000 days of life they are at risk of mental impairment, poor health, low productivity and even death.”;
- “The economic costs of micronutrient deficiencies are also considerable, reducing gross domestic product (GDP) by 0.7-2% in most developing countries.”;²⁵
- “Global losses in economic productivity due to macronutrient and micronutrient deficiencies reach more than 2-3% of GDP”²⁶
- “To feed the world in 2050 we need to increase total global food production by 70%. This will be increasingly challenging a changing climate. By 2030 crop and pasture yields are likely to decline in many places. In parts of Brazil, rice and wheat yields are likely to decline by 14%.”²⁷
- “By 2050, widespread impacts on food and farming are highly likely with 8% average decline in yields for eight major food crops across Africa and South Asia”²⁸
- GDP growth generated by agriculture is up to four times more effective in reducing poverty than growth generated by other sectors²⁹

What these facts portray and what evidence shows is that the root problem and solution to accessibility to sustainable and nutritional food is agriculture. Investing in improving and establishing efficient and reliable methods of food production are crucial to the end of food scarcity. Not forgetting that as necessary as improving the conditions to

²⁵ *The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014*. (2017). Retrieved from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations: <http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/2014/en/>

²⁶ *2017 Global Hunger Index*. (2017). Retrieved from International Food Policy Research Center: <http://www.ifpri.org/topic/global-hunger-index>

²⁷ *How to Feed the World by 2050*. (2009). Retrieved from FAO.org: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/wsfs/docs/expert_paper/How_to_Feed_the_World_in_2050.pdf

²⁸ *Climate Change, Food Security and Small-Scale*. (2014, April). Retrieved from Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security: https://cgspace.cgiar.org/bitstream/handle/10568/35215/IPCC_info_note-3April14.pdf

²⁹ Ibid.

agriculture, the safety of what is being produced to the consumers also need utmost attention. Laboratories to identify the nutritional value of the consumable products allow assurance that the community has an overall accessibility to a healthy diet. “Research in these areas has the potential to boost agricultural performance and improve livelihoods. Africa has the potential to increase its agricultural output, in monetary terms from around \$280 billion in the late 2000s to \$800 billion by 2030”³⁰

V. The Benefits of Trade

In economic terms to the improvement of food security, trade is linked to its prosperity. The orthodox method calls more for a neo liberal open access to the market and even though the negatives of this method have been mentioned, an open market does have its benefits, and in this sector, agriculture, the pros can most definitely outweigh the negatives. It is evident that a somewhat open trade market is essential globally since some countries do not have access to certain products or conditions to add to a diversified diet, and without global trade, local regions would suffer greatly from only having access to limited supplies, and the fall backs of eventual shortages. So it is important to take a look at how trading works within food security.

“There are five major channels through which trade impacts food security: (i) income changes resulting from opening to trade, (ii) impacts on food price volatility, (iii) productivity gains from trade, and (iv) changes in dietary diversity and quality.”³¹ What trade does, in geographic terms, is create a balance between values. If a country has a large agricultural land mass, in comparison to a small country in Europe, what trade allows happening is for local producers to make a profit exporting goods, while the small country has fair prices due to abundance. If trade was limited, the local producers would have to sell its abundance locally at really cheap prices (not making a good enough profit), and the small country would have extremely high prices for products due to the absence of merchandise.³²

³⁰ *Food Security and Why It Matters*. (2017). Retrieved from Australian International Food Security Research Center: <http://aciur.gov.au/aifsc/food-security-and-why-it-matters>

³¹ Martin, W. (December de 2017). *Agricultural Trade and Food Security*. Accessed on 18/12/17, from OCP Policy Center: <http://www.ocppc.ma/sites/default/files/OCPPC-PB1744.pdf>

³² Ibid.

Another benefit of international trade is variety. Today going to a supermarket, we see produce from all over the world, vegetables from Morocco, meat from Brazil, wheat from the USA, this all benefits to a well-balanced and varied diet. A healthy society is much well-equipped for prosperity. “Until the introduction of modern transportation, trade in food was relatively rare, and most people relied on food produced locally. A key—and frequently fatal—problem with this mandatory locavorism is that food output in any one region is typically highly volatile. Once food could be transported at low cost by rail, consumers could obtain their food from a much more diversified set of suppliers and the incidence of famine fell dramatically”³³

With open trade also comes the sharing of agricultural techniques and technology. Mixing trade and the local investing in improving developing countries resources to agriculture will open access to more nutritional and richer products, such as milk. These new resources will also increase productivity. More abundance and variety will greatly expand the economy. “As consumers become richer, their diets shift towards livestock products such as milk and meat that cost much more to produce than the starchy staples that dominate the diets of poor people. This dietary diversification can have important nutritional benefits.”³⁴

Creating policies that will benefit agricultural improvement will greatly add to economic prosperity. Once local farms begin to make more produce and are able to export them, incomes will rise. “While agriculture accounts for only 10 percent of world trade, the potential income gains from agricultural trade reform appear to make up around 70 percent of total potential gains”³⁵ Governmental work will play a very important role in shifting the dynamics of agriculture and in a broader sense, in the overall economy. In this sense, policies that work for a more liberal and open market, with detailed and careful provisions to make sure that it does not get out of hand, will have to take center stage to make sure agriculture and trade have the right tools to prosper in a developing country.

³³ Ibid.

³⁴ Martin, W. (December de 2017). *Agricultural Trade and Food Security*. Accessed on 18/12/17, from OCP Policy Center: <http://www.ocppc.ma/sites/default/files/OCPPC-PB1744.pdf>

³⁵ Ibid.

VI. A Quick Look at Food Safety

As mentioned before, after food security, a very important factor in sustainable food development is food safety. The safety component tends to only be looked at after the issue of food security is resolved. It makes sense, no need to have strict food safety regulations if there is no food to regulate. But once a supportable foundation for food access is established in a developing country, the safety for the consumers is vital both for the health and the economic stability of the country.

Food safety also has four components, according to FAO, that make the foundation of this system. **Safety, nutrition, quality nutrition, and value.**

- *safety* - setting standards for toxicological and microbiological hazards, and instituting procedures and practices to ensure that the standards are achieved;
- *nutrition* - maintaining nutrient levels in food ingredients and formulating foods with nutritional profiles that contribute to consumer interest in healthful diets;
- *quality* - providing sensory characteristics such as taste, aroma, palatability and appearance;
- *value* - providing characteristics of consumer utility and economic advantage, involving attributes such as convenience, packaging and shelf-life. Some of these factors, such as value, are exclusively in the domain of industry and consumers; while others, such as safety, are shared interests of government, industry and consumers.³⁶

Food safety will be very important as food security becomes established. If for example, a developing country adopts policies of open trade, as mentioned above, new products from outside areas that the local community is not used to could be harmful. Controlling the product or harmful substance and educating the community will be a standard that will have to be implemented to make sure that it is aware of how to focus on a nutritional diet. A well-educated local community in both new methods of agriculture

³⁶ Gardner, S. (n.d.). *FAO Corporate Document Repository*. Retrieved from Consumers and food safety: A food industry perspective: <http://www.fao.org/docrep/V2890T/v2890t05.htm>

and on how to live a healthier lifestyle with new available produce will be a strong foundation for a growing and prosperous society.

To summarize, when tackling the issue of *poverty*, it is imperative that states and institutions not only look at lack of monetary resources but other components as well, such as human rights, culture, food security, etc. making it clear that the best approach for *development* is not the adoption of Western culture and economic values, but the investment in local institutions that have a better understanding of their own culture and will work to uplift their community within their values. One of the main issues deriving from poverty is *hunger*, which it is crucial to combat in order to begin establishing stability and prosperity in a developing country. Without this issue being more under control, other sectors will have a difficulty striving. Agriculture will be a very important sector to invest and develop since it will allow for local farmers to grow their own crops and participate in the economy and to create better *food security*. Improving the methods and resources can expand the reach their products can have and an overall evolution to the market economy and increase their productivity to make sure there is plenty for everyone (and that is not being wasted). Finally, once food security and agricultural procedures are more well established, *food safety* testing and regulations will be very important to ensure that the consumers are having access to safe and healthy diets and are well educated on what those are composed of. A healthy and educated community will influence an overall upward evolution towards a stable and prosperous state.

What I would like to do for my case study is see if these all these varying factors benefit a developing country, to its overall economy and progress. Taking from the belief that ASAE follows a more unorthodox approach to development, and has established relations in developing countries where its work has provided aspects from the components mentioned above, I would like to take that as a method of studying the institutional aid into a developing country. The end analysis is to be able to obtain a better perception of what really is beneficial to the community of a Third World country, and how to properly improve its overall wellbeing.

Section III: Case Study

To delve into a more detailed outlook of the concepts introduced in the previous section, this research will present a case study into the relationship between ASAE and Cape Verde, a country member of CPLP (Community of Portuguese Language Countries) and that is constituted by two entities when it comes to food/economic security and safety, ARFA (Agency for Regulation and Supervision of Food and Pharmaceutical Products) and IGAE (Inspection-General of Economic Activities). A bilateral relationship that has been in development since 2006. Understanding the evolution of Cape Verde into one of the most developed and democratic states in Africa and the strong relationship between these entities will further illustrate the impact of mindful aid into a developing country, the outcomes of a well formed democratic state, and the benefits of a cooperative relationship with entities like ASAE.

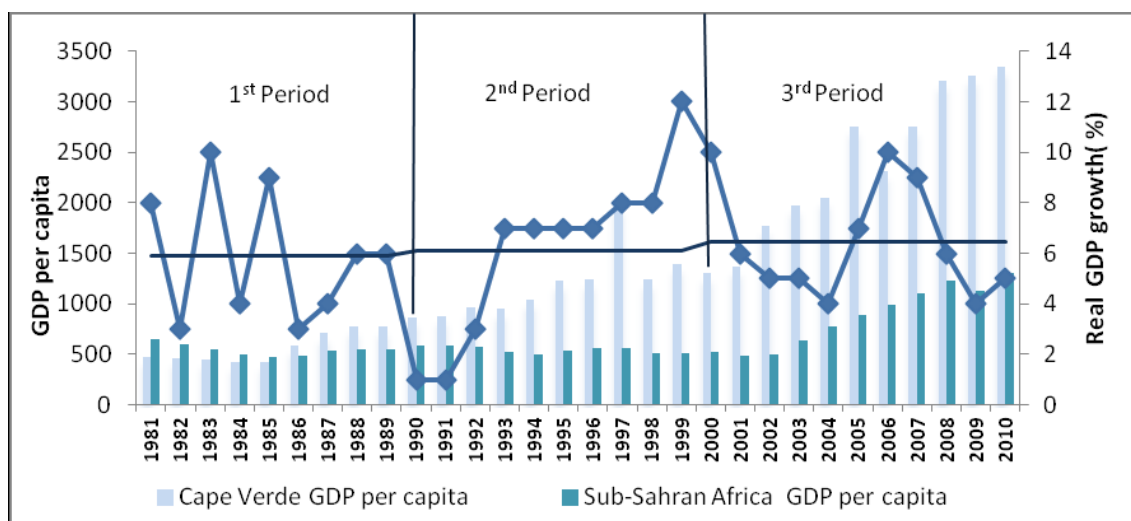
I. Cape Verde: A Success Story

A once Portuguese colony, the small state of Cape Verde has since its independence been on a steady path to become a well-developed, self-sustaining democratic state. Composed of small islands, lackluster agricultural capabilities and often plagued by drought, it has defied all odds. “Cape Verde has transformed itself from one of the poorest countries in the world to one of the fastest growing economies in Africa. In that time, it has managed to transform itself from the least developed country status into lower middle income country. During this period it has also consistently improve its human development indicators. Cape Verde has benefited from sustained and stable growth over 35 years, leading to the increasing well-being of its population. Its 6% average annual GDP growth during 1991-2010 far exceeded the continental average.”³⁷ One important component that has maintained the country’s steady rise has been the strong and democratic government changes the state has had throughout the years. “From Independence onwards, successive governments has fostered pluralism and a universal sense of citizenship, a participatory political process and trust between the government

³⁷ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *Cape Verde: A Success Story*, Pg. IX, Regional – West 2 Department (ORWB), 2012

and citizenry.”³⁸ This has allowed for a focused set of objectives in various timely terms and a responsible management of aid received and wealth distribution between the populace. Unlike other African states that fall under corrupt governments or tyrant leaders, Cape Verde has maintained a concrete belief in democracy and the prosperity of its people. “Good governance and political stability, sound and stable macroeconomic management – particularly stable monetary policy and good management of public finances”³⁹ have been the foundations of this unique success story.

Figure 3.1: Cape Verde GDP Per Capita, and Real GDP Growth, 1982-2010 (USD/PPP at current prices)



Source: AfDB Statistics Department Database, 2012

Starting in the twentieth century, the country was in an arduous place, financially. With a small population, lack of medical and educational facilities, suffering from drought and very few opportunities, it led Cape Verdeans to migrate away from the country. Following the diaspora, much of its economic foundations were based on the remittances from its immigrants that would send their earnings back home. “Money from remittances was thus recycled as it moved through individual people, namely women vendors in food and good markets, and then on to their families. Accordingly, the local poor had assumed the dual role of vendor and consumer by the early twentieth century,

³⁸ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *Cape Verde: A Success Story*, Pg. X, Regional – West 2 Department (ORWB), 2012

³⁹ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *Cape Verde: A Success Story*, Pg. X, Regional – West 2 Department (ORWB), 2012

their cyclical buying and selling patterns helped sustain cash reserves in both the colony and the metropole.”⁴⁰

The country’s resilience and tenacious spirit to develop its economic structures would continue to evolve, and when in 1991 a peaceful political transition erupted, multi-party, and a free and open market with a capitalist horizon came to fruition. “Economic reform programs that followed were aimed at macroeconomic stability, privatization of state-controlled companies, trade liberalization and renewed focus on export-oriented production as the engines of economic growth.”⁴¹ These measures allowed for an increase in private investments, a concentration on economic sectors that could make a profit in the country and a great investment in education and public health. These account “for the sustained growth in labor productivity and total factor productivity that occurred during the 1990s”⁴²

One of the main focuses of these private and governmental investments were in tourism. Taking advantage of the country’s climate and touristic characteristics would be the perfect target to hit in order to assure economic escalation. “In 1995, the share of tourism in total external financing of the economy was 4 percent. By 2007, the industry accounted for nearly 50 percent of all foreign financing. Tourism receipts accounted for a high of 21.9% of GDP in 2007”⁴³ and although these figures might have dropped slightly, Cape Verde was not hit as expected by the economic crisis of 2008 and continues to be a very popular vacation spot of western tourists.

“Following weak GDP growth averaging 1.8% between 2010 and 2015, the economy picked up in 2016, registering 3.8% growth, driven by agriculture and services (primarily tourism). Domestic demand showed signs of recovery following an increase in government spending and private-sector credit. The trend continues, with GDP growth estimated at 4% in 2017 and projected at 4.1% in 2018, boosted by the recovering tourism

⁴⁰ Fikes, Keshia, *Late Capitalism in Cape Verde*, Pg. 57, Indiana University Press on behalf of the Hutchins Center for African American Research at Harvard University, 2010

⁴¹ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *Cape Verde: A Success Story*, Pg. 9, Regional – West 2 Department (ORWB), 2012

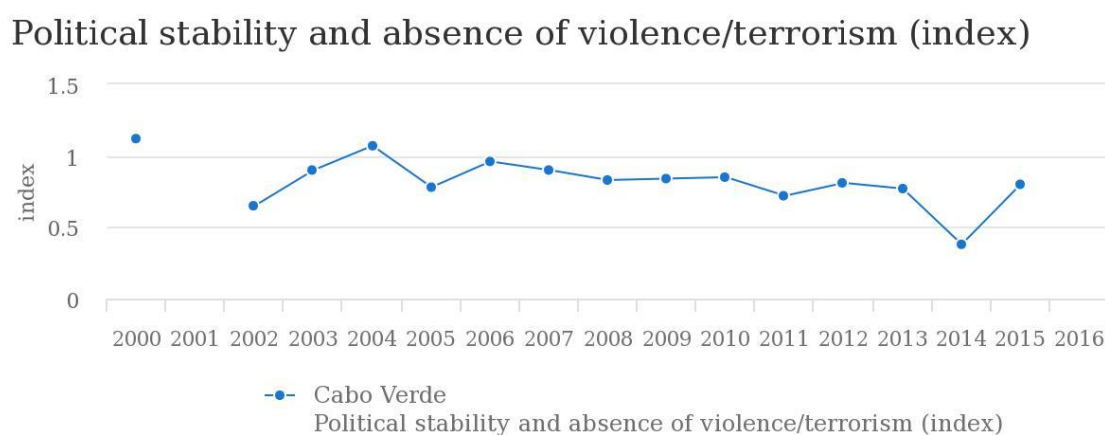
⁴² African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *Cape Verde: A Success Story*, Pg. 10, Regional – West 2 Department (ORWB), 2012

⁴³ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *Cape Verde: A Success Story*, Pg. 11, Regional – West 2 Department (ORWB), 2012

sector. Diversifying the economy remains a priority for long-term sustainable growth. Services account for approximately 70% of GDP, of which tourism accounts for 20%.⁴⁴

It is important to make clear that the main reason for Cape Verde’s success and why it is a unique case in Africa is the focus its government has had in maintaining a progressive and democratic foundation and follow a belief that through peaceful and legitimate transitions between powers will states be able to progress. “Cape Verde remains a model for political rights, civil liberties, and good governance in Africa... Cape Verde received the second highest ranking in Africa for Governance in 2012.”⁴⁵ Allowing for a democratic state to evolve and invest in sectors that will attempt to benefit a wide range of its population, even when it is difficult due to limited resources, a state will gain the respect of its people and the support and belief of its democratic and good governance capabilities.

Figure 3.2 – Political Stability and Absence of Violence/Terrorism (Index)



Source: FAOSTAT (Feb 19, 2018)

II. The Road Ahead

There are still a few major difficulties striking Cape Verde that are an ongoing process and that require cooperation between governmental entities, private investments and international institutions and agencies. The reliance on tourism is not sustainable enough and the short forms of resources make other viable options difficult to produce. “This requires rethinking of the country’s development and financing strategies by

⁴⁴ *Cape Verde Economic Outlook*, (February 10, 2018) Retrieved from African Development Bank Group, <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/west-africa/cape-verde/cape-verde-economic-outlook/>

⁴⁵ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *Cape Verde: Country Strategy Paper 2014-2018*, Pg. vi, ORWA Department, SNFO, 2014

boosting private sector, accelerating implementation of the transformation agenda to diversify the economy, to make it more climate-resilient, and to enhance its regional integration into the Economic Community of the West African States (ECOWAS) region.⁴⁶

“The economic outlook depends on overcoming several challenges that affect long-term growth and development, including improving productivity factors, which are currently in decline; diversifying the economy; strengthening resilience to external shocks, notably those related to climate or trade dependence on Europe; and restructuring public enterprises, such as Cabo Verde Airlines and IFH (social housing), whose debts are close to 20% of GDP.”⁴⁷

The government in its CPS (Country Strategy Paper) has developed two pillars to concentrate the further progress the country needs to achieve in order to create a more sustainable economy and productivity. These are: (i) Enhancing and Diversifying Infrastructure for Sustainable Development; and (ii) Strengthening Economic Governance in the Public and Private Sectors.⁴⁸ These pillars and methods to accomplishments were published by the African Development Bank and through the report are noted the commitments the bank is prepared to aid with and other institutions as well. “The Bank group will deliver its assistance through various financing modes including budget support, stand-alone local projects and private sector support. In order to support the improvement of the business climate and the development of PPP (Public-Private Partnerships) initiatives, the bank will explore the possibility of direct interventions in the private sector.”⁴⁹

III. Agriculture

One of the most difficult components to its growth that Cape Verde has been tackling for decades is Agriculture. Establishing sustainable conditions for agriculture and food security is not an elementary task when the country’s environment does not have

⁴⁶ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *Cape Verde: Country Strategy Paper 2014-2018*, Pg. vi, ORWA Department, SNFO, 2014

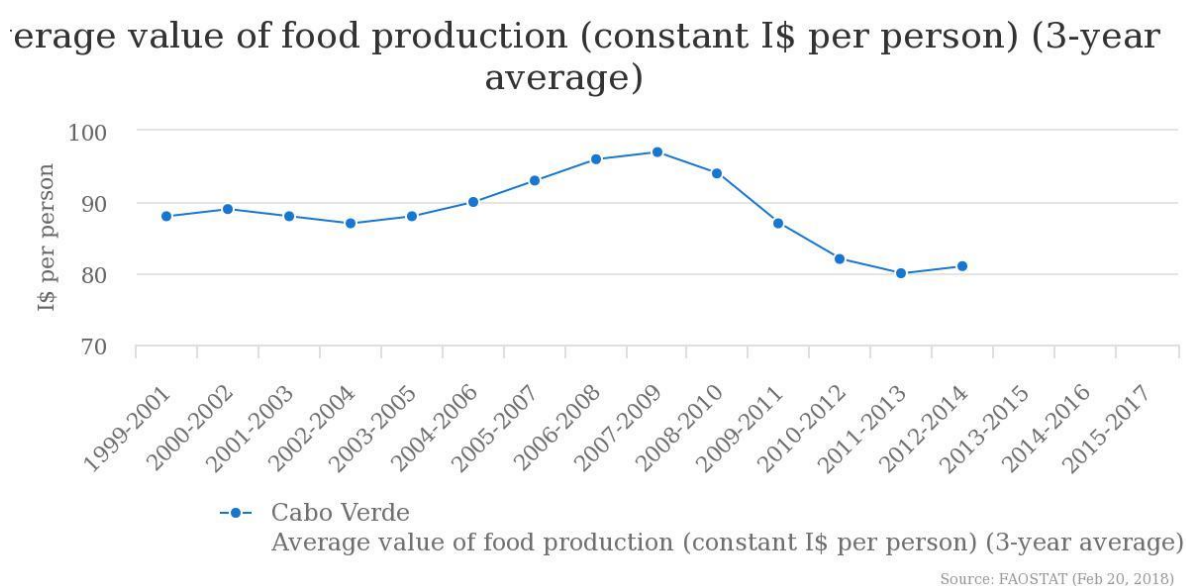
⁴⁷ *Cape Verde Economic Outlook*, (February 10, 2018) Retrieved from African Development Bank Group, <https://www.afdb.org/en/countries/west-africa/cape-verde/cape-verde-economic-outlook/>

⁴⁸ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *Cape Verde: Country Strategy Paper 2014-2018*, Pg. vii, ORWA Department, SNFO, 2014

⁴⁹ Ibid.

all the right conditions for it. Governments that have been in power have always made agriculture one of its top priorities and reforms have constantly been created to accommodate progress and attempt to achieve tangible results. “The early land reforms were crucial, ensuring equal opportunities and access while maximizing the amount of arable land under cultivation.”⁵⁰ This topic is an essential topic to the overall growth of Cape Verde, as mentioned earlier, because a self-sustainable production of produce will not only alleviate the country’s dependency on exports, it will create a stronger local economy and be a reliable method for rural communities to contribute to the trade market and have a mean to reduce its poverty. Tourism often times takes place nearer urban areas and Cape Verde suffers from this fact. “The impact of the investments in Agriculture has been significant for the rural population. Poverty declined substantially in the last decade, from 37 percent in 2001 to 27 percent in 2007, and the fastest drops were recorded in rural areas.”⁵¹

Figure 3.3 – Average Value of Food Production (Constant I\$ per Person) (3-Year Average)



Once again, remarking the direct correlation that exists between food productivity, security and safety as a major component to a country’s development. Regardless of the incline of the economy of the developing nation, especially one such as Cape Verde where its conditions are mostly welcoming for a touristic exploration, without proper

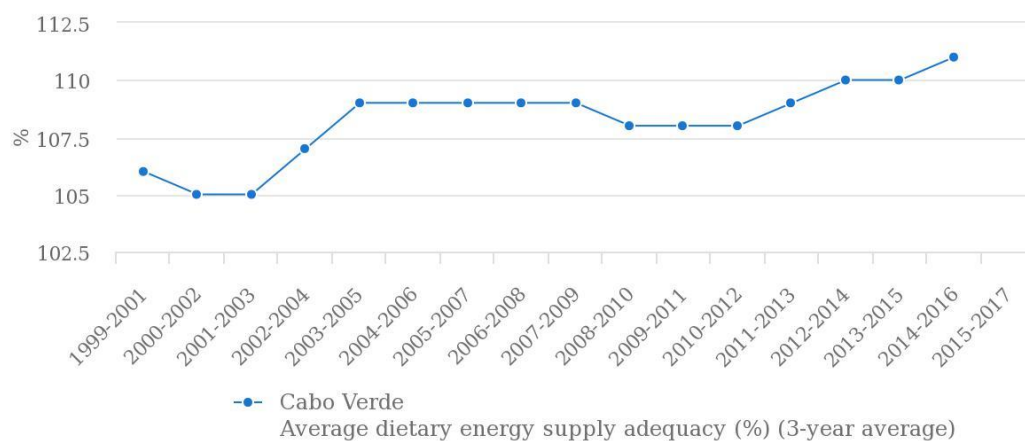
⁵⁰ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *Cape Verde: A Success Story*, Pg. 13, Regional – West 2 Department (ORWB), 2012

⁵¹ African Development Bank, African Development Fund, *Cape Verde: A Success Story*, Pg. 13, Regional – West 2 Department (ORWB), 2012

implementation of self-sustaining sectors and the growth of its rural population in an economic sense, a developing nation will never be able to truly soar. Thankfully Cape Verde has maintained this issue has a most crucial objective to attain and has invested in infrastructure and agencies to make sure the job is done.

Figure 3.4 – Average Dietary Energy Supply Adequacy (&) (3-Year Average)

Average dietary energy supply adequacy (%) (3-year average)



IV. Agencies

In order to understand Cape Verde's commitment to improving the agriculture and food safety/security sectors, this research will now focus more into the agencies that perform the tasks of ensuring the country is on the right path to accomplish its goals in these issues, especially in food security/safety which is the main focus of this research. Cape Verde has in place two major entities that deal with ensuring the safety of its consumers when it comes to food and medical products, ARFA and IGAE.

ARFA

The Regulation and Supervision of Pharmaceutical and Food Products Agency (ARFA), created in 2004, are a Cape Verde's public entity that works to guarantee the safety of Cape Verdean consumers. It's mission involves:

- Ensure the technical and economic regulation of food and pharmaceutical products, with a view to compliance with the legal framework;
- Ensure safe consumption of safe and quality food and pharmaceutical products in order to foster consumer confidence, protect health and promote economic development;

- Ensure access to basic food products and food aid management.

The Agency also has the objective of seeking a balance between the economic interests of companies in the food and pharmaceutical sectors and the price/quality ratio as a determining factor for consumer decision making.

The scope of ARFA's regulation includes medicinal products, cosmetics, chemical-pharmaceutical products, biocides, produce intended for human and veterinary use, foods with functional properties and novel foods, supplements and food additives.⁵²

IGAE

The General Inspection of Economic Activities (IGAE) is a central department of the Ministry of Economy and Employment charged with the legislation in force, to promote preventive and repressive actions on non-economic infractions and against public health.

Thus, it is the responsibility of the General Inspection of Economic Activities to enforce the laws, ordinances, orders and other regulations that govern economic activities.

IGAE receives denunciations or requests for clarifications related to non-economic or public health infractions and provides technical support in matters related to food hygiene and safety and other areas within the scope of the IGAE action.⁵³

V. Bilateral Relations of ASAE with these agencies

Bilateral Relations Between ASAE and ARFA

The bilateral relations began between ARFA and APSA (Portuguese Authority for Food Safety) which would be integrated into ASAE in 2006 when it was created. In March 2006 ARFA initiated its first contacts with ASAE to continue cooperation in the area of food safety. In May 2006, ASAE received the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Dr. Miguel Lima, signing the Memorandum of Understanding between ASAE and ARFA.

⁵² *Missão*, (February 10, 2018), Retrieved from ARFA.cv, <https://www.arfa.cv/index.php/arfa/a-agencia/missao>, 2018

⁵³ *Missão*, (February 10, 2018), Retrieved from IGAE.cv, <http://www.igae.cv/index.php/a-igae/missao>, 2015

This partnership was aimed at developing a strong tie between the two agencies and ASAE was committed to aid ARFA with its training resources. In March 2007, a training course was given to two female ARFA employees in the laboratory, technical expertise, risk assessment and communication department. At the 1st Forum of the Economic Inspection Authorities of the CPLP Countries held in Cape Verde in May 2013, new contacts were made between ARFA and ASAE in order to provide technical support to that organization.

From 17 to 22 March 2014, an ASAE mission to Cape Verde took place, the delegation from ASAE was headed by the Inspector General. As part of this visit, on 21 March, the Protocol of Cooperation between ASAE and ARFA (still in motion) was signed. At the same time, the mission had a technical component, which resulted in the training provided to the inspectors of ARFA, in which the director of the Department of Food Risks and Laboratories participated and the division head of the Food Risks Division. Also in 2014, at the end of October, ASAE received the Administrator and the food department team, as well as the Director of the Regulation of Sanitary Food Safety of ARFA, for introduction to the organization's framework. Taking advantage of this trip, these delegations were also invited to ASAE's 9th year anniversary celebration.

In May 2015 an ASAE mission to Cape Verde was conducted, headed by the Inspector General. The objective of this mission was to provide training to ARFA technicians, to participate in a workshop on "Infringements in the economic and food areas" and to hold the meeting of the Coordination Committee. In compliance with the 2015 Plan of Activities, in July, a training course in the legal area was held at ASAE headquarters.

In June 2016, ASAE provided training for ARFA technicians in the city of Praia, as well as representatives of the General Inspection of Economic Activities (IGAE), the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment (MAA), the Health Department of Praia, and the Competent Authority for Fishery Products (AcoPesca). There was also, in Portugal, from 10/10/2016 to 14/10/2016, according to the stipulated in the Plan of Activities, a short-term internship conducted for two ARFA techniques at ASAE.

Most recently, from November 2 to 3, 2016, the IV Forum of Inspections of Food Security and Economic Activities (FISAAE) of the CPLP countries, was held, organized by ASAE. ARFA not only participated for the first time in this Forum, but also became an effective member. Also in November 2016, and at the request of ARFA,

another short-term internship was held at ASAE for the same two ARFA techniques that had been in October at the ASAE. This training took place in the Division of Food Risks.

Bilateral Relations between ASAE and IGAE

The first records of bilateral relations with IGAE go back to October 1999, when a protocol was signed between this organization and the then General Inspection of Economic Activities, which would also be integrated into ASAE in 2006. In March 2008, an invitation was sent to the ASAE Inspector General to visit Cape Verde, when the new Inspector General of IGAE was appointed. This mission took place between April 28 and May 1 of that year, with ARFA meetings and the IGAE as the main points of the agenda; the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between the IGAE and the ASAE; the Technical Assistance Agreement with ARFA; an audience with Deputy Secretary of State of the Minister of Economy, Growth and Competitiveness and with the Portuguese Ambassador in Cape Verde. As part of this cooperation, some missions to Cape Verde (IGAE) were held in 2009, mainly to provide tactical and operational training to IGAE staff.

In September 2012, a new Cooperation Protocol was signed between the two counterparts. But in November 2014 the signing of a Cooperation Protocol between ASAE and IGAE was proposed, in order to update and enhance the deepening of collaboration between the two institutions.

In December 2014, at the Luso-Cape Verdean Summit, the Cooperation Protocol (currently in place) was signed at ministerial level (Minister of Economy of Portugal and Minister of Tourism, Investment and Enterprise Development of Cape Verde).

In July 2015, in compliance with the stipulated in the Plan of Activities, a training course for 3 IGAE technicians was held in the ASAE in a decentralized manner.

In 2016, in response to the invitation addressed by ASAE, two inspectors from IGAE attended the last module of the Course of Entry to the Inspection Career

VI. Questionnaire Evaluation

In an attempt to gather a better idea on how food safety can play a role in the development of a State, a questionnaire was created to be answered by some of the

professionals in the field that had a relationship with ASAE. This questionnaire was composed of fifteen questions that pertain to this topic and was intended to be sent to eighteen professional of the field from various entities. There was nine responses obtained, which I will indicate shortly.

Structure of the questionnaire

To obtain a clearer perspective on this topic, I planned to put together a set of questions that would be precise and relevant to the argument. To have more of an opinion based data, I structured the questions as statements and asked the participants to state their opinions based on five different options:

1. Agree
2. Neither Agree or Disagree
3. Disagree
4. Not Sure/Won't Answer
5. Other (allowing the participant to elaborate on the answer)

Due to the fact that the questionnaire was sent to various entities, it would not be possible to put together questions that would be overly specific because it would make it very difficult for all to answer properly. The statements on the questionnaire were as follows:

1. Partnering with local organizations allows for provided aid to be efficiently utilized towards fighting poverty.
2. Establishing sustainable methods in agriculture, must be a top priority for impoverished or developing countries.
3. A portion of provided aid to a developing country should go towards ensuring sustainable food security.
4. For developing countries, food security must be the most urgent priority.
5. We cannot dissociate food safety from food security.
6. A balanced and nutritional diet must be one of the main goals to accomplish when investing monetary aid.
7. Food and consumer safety are major contributors to the economic development occurring in Cape Verde.
8. There is still work to be done in Cape Verde to improve quality control for food.
9. Developing partnerships and/or protocols with organizations such as ASAE can be beneficial in the improvement of food safety standards.

10. The traineeships and workshops organized by ASAE are beneficial to improving inspection methods.
11. By being a member of EFSA (European Food Safety Authority) ASAE can become a focal point for non-European States.
12. FISAAE (Forum of Food Safety and Economic Activities Inspections), and its activities, contribute to the development and improvement of cooperation between the participating entities.
13. FISAAE is an efficient platform for information exchange and communication between its participants.
14. It is important to monitor the economic prosperity of a developing country that has receiving monetary aid.
15. Exercising a "trickle down" method of providing monetary aid (directing the funds directly to a State, Top to Bottom expectations) is not a viable way of investing in the development of a State.

The questionnaire was sent to eighteen professionals that work within the field of food safety/consumer health and protection, and was able to gather nine responses to the questionnaire. The results attained were from:

- Andrea Hensel – President of the German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment (BfR) (Germany)
- Carla Djamila Monteiro Reis – President of the Administrative Council at ARFA (Cape Verde)
- Sonia Delgado – Responsible for Cooperative Relations at ARFA (Cape Verde)
- Elisangelos Monteiro – Inspector General of IGAE (Cape Verde)
- Eneida Rodrigues Silva – Advisor for the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment
- Maria Luz Lima – Director of National Health at the Ministry of Health and Social Solidarity (Cape Verde)
- Jorge Salvador – Director/Economic Advisor in the City of Praia for AICEP (Trade and Investment Agency)/Portuguese Embassy in Cape Verde (Portugal)
- Paulo Machado – Regional Inspector for IRAE (Regional Inspectors of Economic Activities) (Azores, Portugal)
- Rafael Fernandes – Inspector General of ARAE (Regional Authority of Economic Activities) (Madeira, Portugal)

As part of the agreement to the questionnaire, I indicated that the answers would be 100% confidential so I will not illustrate what each individual answered for each question but will instead illustrate the percentages of the answers chosen.

Partnering with local organizations allows for provided aid to be efficiently utilized towards fighting poverty.	100% agree with question
Establishing sustainable methods in agriculture, must be a top priority for impoverished or developing countries.	100% agree with question
A portion of provided aid to a developing country should go towards ensuring sustainable food security.	100% agree with question
For developing countries, food security must be the most urgent priority.	22% agree with question, 67% disagree and 11% chose other and stated that food safety should be a priority as well
We cannot dissociate food safety from food security.	89% agree with question, 11% disagree
A balanced and nutritional diet must be one of the main goals to accomplish when investing monetary aid.	78% agree with question, 22% neither agree nor disagree
Food and consumer safety are major contributors to the economic development occurring in Cape Verde	78% agree with question, 11% did not know or chose not to answer, 11% stated that it was only one of the factors but not a main reason

There is still work to be done in Cape Verde to improve quality control for food.	67% agree with the question, 22% did not know or chose not to answer, 11% stated that many great things have been achieved but there is room for improvement
Developing partnerships and/or protocols with organizations such as ASAE can be beneficial in the improvement of food safety standards.	100% agree with question
The traineeships and workshops organized by ASAE are beneficial to improving inspection methods.	89% agree with question, 11% neither agreed nor disagreed disagree with question
By being a member of EFSA (European Food Safety Authority) ASAE can become a focal point for non-European States.	56% agree with question, 11% neither agreed nor disagree, 33% did not know or chose not to answer
FISAAE (Forum of Food Safety and Economic Activities Inspections), and its activities, contribute to the development and improvement of cooperation between the participating entities.	89% agree and 11% neither agreed nor disagreed
FISAAE is an efficient platform for information exchange and communication between its participants.	56% agree with question, 11% neither agreed nor disagreed, 22% decided no to answer or did not know and 11% stated that its still in a consolidation phase but there is room for growth

It is important to monitor the economic prosperity of a developing country that has receiving monetary aid.	89% agree with question 11% did not know or chose not to answer
Exercising a "trickle down" method of providing monetary aid (directing the funds directly to a State, Top to Bottom expectations) is not a viable way of investing in the development of a State.	11% agree with question agree with question, 11% neither agreed nor disagreed, 44% disagreed with question and 23% chose not to answer or did not know and 11% stated that NGOs such as Civil Society and other private institutions could also contribute to this

On a closer analyzation, there are various variables that allow for a better understanding of how aid, food security/safety, priorities, should be handled for the process of a developing state.

Investing in local organizations as bottom up approach to fighting poverty seems to be universally agreed upon viable method of providing aid. This demonstrates that the mentally towards how to aid a state is adapting to a more hands on approach. Allowing for small, local organizations to have the resources to develop their ideas in their communities can erratically change the state of their situation.

This then, goes hand in hand with the other universally agreed upon notion that establishing sustainable methods of agriculture should be a top priority for developing and impoverished states. Many of these local organizations, having a more comprehensive idea of their community capabilities, culture and natural resources, so this approach to monetary aid seems to be a viable solution that can have tangible results.

Food security as a priority although, according to the questionnaire response, is not mainly seen as priority to a developing state. This may demonstrate that, overall, there are also different areas that need equal, or similar attention. Education, gender rights, access to clean water, and other forms of human rights, are also crucial to a stable development of a state. This again shows me that dividing monetary aid within these issues to more efficiently support organizations providing methods and solutions to these issues works as a viable solution. Empowerment to communities in this country should be the end goal.

But the majority did agree that food safety is in fact a part of food security and should not be disassociated from it. Also, that a sustainable nutritional diet is one of the main goals to accomplish, reflecting that the realm of food security/safety still needs to be one of the main objectives to accomplish when providing monetary aid to a developing state.

This overall agreement to the benefits of local investments, developed methods of food security/safety, and attaining a sustainable nutritional diet seems to directly coincide with the majority agreement, 78%, that food safety has been a major contributor to Cape Verde's economic development, illustrating that a part of the success story of the evolution of Cape Verde can be attributed to this aspect of investment, which leads me to believe that it should be a model adopted by other developing countries, and a continuing progress within Cape Verde, 67% agreeing that there is still work to be done, with one participant stating that "many great things have been achieved but there is room for improvement."

The fact that 100% agreed that partnerships with institutions such as ASAE are beneficial, is insightful and assists in building the case that ASAE's purpose, and similar institutions, remain extremely relevant and can have a benevolent impact in the assistance for developing states. The fact that even a success story like Cape Verde, still seems to have a way to go when it comes to its food safety procedures, institutions like ASAE still have a large role to play in its involvement and it might be beneficial for developed states to take insight in its related institutions and how they can better improve their assisting role.

The last two opinions asked are important to analyze and reflect the issue of the nonexistence of an agreed upon look on how monetary aid should be handled. Majority agree that it is important to monitor the economic prosperity of a developing state that is receiving aid, which would work better with a bottom approach where it becomes easier to manage where the aid is going, and since it would be by monitoring smaller organizations, easier to trace. But on the issue of how monetary aid for be provided there was a very mixed response, with only 11% fully agreeing that "trickle down" is not the best approach, and 44% of responses disagreeing, although it is important to note that 23% decided not to answer and one response being a form of agreement as well an opinion of who should be involved in the process. This illustrates that there is still no consensus

between various entities, even ones involved in the field of food safety/security that establishes the best method of monetary aid.

The responses throughout the questionnaire illustrate a clearer picture on the opinion on the role of food safety in the development of a State, the role it had specifically in Cape Verde and the role that institutions similar to ASAE can play to better institutionalize food safety methods, which is also applicable to different sectors of development. There may not be a verdict on the most efficient method of implementing monetary aid, but by analyzing individual factors, it can be deduced that investing in specific organizations, especially local, can have important, progressive and tangible results.

Section IV: Activities Performed

Throughout the internship period at the Office of International Relations at ASAE, I participated, developed and experienced various forms of activities. At the beginning of the internship a plan of activities was developed that would map more or less the type of work and tasks to tackle. For organizational purposes in this chapter, it has divided the type of activities into three categories: (1) Introductory Activities, these are the initial welcoming presentations, which included a tour of the headquarters, the laboratory campus and a visit to one of the regional inspection units; (2) Office Activities, these will be descriptions of the tasks performed in the office in order to assist my team leaders; (3) Diplomatic Activities, these will be activities regarding bilateral and multilateral meetings, workshops and presentations that I have participate in. This method will provide an organized and demonstrative outlook on the work performed.

I. Introductory Activities

The internship began on September 4th, 2017 and the first activities performed were introductory visits to three of ASAE's various locations. The first one, completed right on the first day, was a tour of ASAE's administrative headquarters, which was also the regular location for the internship. This guided tour provided an informative look at how ASAE works as a whole, from administrative tasks, legislative workload and the day to day overview and coordination of general inspective activities. Second tour was of the laboratories where ASAE does all its product testing and scientific qualitative lab work. An insightful trip that allowed for an overview at how ASAE performs product quality control. The final introductory visit was to one of ASAE's regional unit bases. Meeting with the Inspection Director Ana Moura, of the unit, she detailed their responsibilities and work activities as well as a quick tour of the building which functions as a base for the regional inspectors.

II. Office Activities

While interning at the IR office, I learned, experienced and completed a variety of tasks that provided me a great look at how an international, diplomatic and governmental office functions on a daily basis. With many cooperative relationships at a bilateral and

multilateral level, ASAE's IR office handled a multitude of responsibilities within the framework of international cooperation. As mentioned previously in the report, the office aims to promote and collaborate with partnering entities to better improve food quality control and safety, especially in the Portuguese Speaking Community. These responsibilities and goals require a commitment to develop communication methods, research capabilities, organizational performance and presentation of required material to ensure a successful outcome to these partnerships. While interning in the IR office the tasks I assisted with regarding this type of work were:

Project Research	Ongoing work throughout the internship. A large part of the work the IR office performed was research helpful programs, mostly funded by the EU, in regards to food safety and quality control. Consistent research was crucial to be informed on new projects that could potentially be beneficial to our partners.
Twinning Project Protocol	One of the projects resulting from researching was a twinning project being funded by the EU. Based on the requirements, qualifications and logistics of the project, it was prepared a protocol that constituted all the information to be presented to the responsible ministry for approval. One of the first hands-on experiences into the development of a diplomatic and cooperative document which provided insight into international relations work.
Research of Food Establishment Evaluation Methods of Different European Countries	This project, which involved mostly research, was requested to ASAE by AHRESP (Portuguese Association for Hotels and Restaurant Management). The task was to research the restaurant and food production quality evaluation methods of five countries (Spain, France, Germany, United Kingdom and Brazil). Developing research, presentation and project completion skills.
Update and Translate to English ASAE's Website	The internship period coincided with the updating that was being work on for the ASAE's website. It was important to review the information previously published on the website and update it, especially for the IR office, where plan of activities with partners might have been

	concluded, new ones drafted and recent relationships established. Translating the contents of the website to English was also necessary.
Assistance in the development of an E-Training Course for PALOP countries	A project that ASAE has been developing is an e-learning experience regarding training in food safety and quality control inspection work, aimed at CPLP member states. The IR office was responsible in researching and creating a chapter dedicated to the policy history regarding food safety, particularly in Europe, so it could serve as an historic review of the process and importance of the subject. Another skill sharpening activity in the research and presentation field.

III. Diplomatic Activities

Diplomatic activities are to group all the meetings and workshops participated in while interning for the IR office. One of the most important and recurring tasks of the office are hosting meetings with countries and entities that have, or could potentially have, a cooperative relationship with ASAE. These meeting are necessary to plan, develop, update and/or maintain an agreed upon protocol, usually accompanied but a plan of activities which establishes the objectives to be achieved as a result of the relationship. The duties as an intern during these meetings were to participate, write down the topic and items discussed, and prepare a memo of the meeting and present it to the IR office. The office also hosted or participated in various workshops, often with an educational purpose, that serves as a method of aiding partnering entities and maintaining a solid relationship with them. These groups of activities were:

Bilateral Meeting with the Regional Director of Economic Activities of Principe	This bilateral meeting was held on September 13 th , 2017 with the Regional Director of Economic Activities of Principe, regarding the need to improve the food quality control unit of the autonomous region of Principe. Possible ways that ASAE could aid this issue were the main point of discussion.
Bilateral Meeting with Delegation from the Turkish Office of Consumer Protection and Market Surveillance	This bilateral meeting was held on September 26 th , 2017 with a delegation from the Turkish office of Consumer Protection and Market Surveillance in regards the intent of Turkey to invest in

	<p>this sector and adopt European standards for consumer protection and food quality control.</p> <p>Due to a great diplomatic relationship between Turkey and Portugal, a meeting was scheduled with ASAE so the delegation could gather informative notes on how the institution functions as a representative of European Standards in this sector.</p>
Bilateral Meeting with the Ambassador of Equatorial Guinea	<p>This bilateral meeting was held on September 28th, 2017 with the Ambassador of Equatorial Guinea; this meeting took place at the Embassy in Lisbon, and was regarding the workshop that ASAE and the Embassy, that will take place in Equatorial Guinea. The main aspect discussed was the ideal date for the workshop.</p>
Communication of Emerging Risks Workshop	<p>On November 22nd and 23rd, ASAE hosted a Workshop at the CPLP Headquarters on Communication of Emerging Risks.</p> <p>Being a focal point for EFSA (European Food Safety Authority) ASAE participates in various groups, including Risk Communication, and was responsible for hosting three international events within the framework of food safety.</p> <p>In this Workshop, the participants were mostly Portuguese speaking countries, as well as Germany, Spain, South Korea and Turkey. The IR office was responsible for the administrative aspect of the event (i.e. designing an event schedule, preparing invitations, constant communication with the participating entities, etc.)</p>
Bilateral meeting with the Criminal Investigation Services (SIC) of Angola	<p>This meeting was held on December 7th, 2017 with the Criminal Investigation Services (SIC) of Angola. This meeting was requested by SIC, as a “touch base” and review plan of activities previously established. The main objective was to simply maintain the relationship with ASAE that had been developed with SIC’s predecessor, DIINAE.</p>

Indian Business Seminar	Indian Business seminar hosted by the Embassy of India held on November 21 st 2017, to encourage Portuguese businessmen and entrepreneurs to invest in businesses with India. The IR office was invited to the event.
Meeting with AICEP (International Association for Portuguese Investments)	<p>This meeting, at the AICEP (International Association for Portuguese Investments) offices on January 22nd 2018, was requested by ASAE in order to utilize AICEP's knowledge of potential projects and financing opportunities that could be of benefit to ASAE's bilateral partners.</p> <p>Three objectives guided this meeting, namely: (1) raising awareness of the international (bilateral and multilateral) present and future prospects; (2) collect information on potential funding for projects from less developed countries, such as the EU.</p>
Bilateral Meeting with the Ambassador of Japan	As part of the Bilateral Relations between Portugal and Japan, a bilateral meeting was held on 22 December 2017 between ASAE and the new Ambassador of Japan, in order to continue the existing cooperation
Bilateral Meeting with the Delegation of CC-SAR from Macau	A bilateral meeting between ASAE and the delegation of CC-SAR (The Government of the Macau Special Administrative Region), was held in the framework of the Bilateral Relations between Portugal and Macao on March 1 st 2018 to review the 2017-2018 business plan and negotiate the plan of activities for 2019.

In addition to these office and diplomatic activities, there were also more mundane administrative tasks performed, such as, emailing head of entities regarding various topics, translation of a multitude of documents (English, French and Spanish), and meeting preparation (room setup, research on participants). Through the duration of the internship, these tasks and duties performed a truly informative perspective of the work a diplomatic office that works within the realm of international relations concludes and allowed for the development of a diplomatic attitude due to the exposure of various relationship meetings that involved many figures such as, head of entities, ambassadors,

diplomats and delegations. The office work in developing protocols, performing various research and creating memos, was also a great rewarding experience that has sharpen the skills necessary to be resourceful in an international relations office.

Section V: Final Considerations

Completing this internship through the office of International Relations of ASAE, and concluding this report, has allowed for a firsthand experience into the perspective of various sectors; the functions and methods of a governmental institution, an international relations office, a focal point between two or more entities, and the work of various groups to achieve one objective or goal.

As a governmental institution, it was a highly rewarding experience as it provided a closer look at how a Portuguese public institution operates, illustrated various bureaucracies and examples of law decrees and how they are implemented. It was also extremely interesting to understand how this institution performed regulation and safety caution in regard to regulatory legislation within economic activities and consumable and non-consumable products.

More importantly, as an international relations office, it was an unmatched opportunity to experience due to the various objectives, tasks and responsibilities of this entity. ASAE is also responsible for the evaluation and communication of the current threats of regards to food, being a focal point between national, European and international entities. And, as previously mentioned, the office works within ASAE to accomplish objectives such as: maintaining the planning, coordination and support of the international relations of ASAE; develop bilateral and multilateral relations; articulate ASAE's representation in international forums, especially within the EU; etc.

Being able to assist in these tasks and objectives allowed me to develop skills in international relations and diplomacy that strictly academic work would not have been a feasible method of attaining these skills. Participating in bilateral and multilateral meetings, work on protocol development, the various research applied to multiple different subjects, and assisting in the development of an E-learning component of CPLP countries, were highly valuable experiences that expanded the scope of my understanding of how these variables all interlink and evolve.

Interning for a food safety authority entity led to a rapid growing interest in the subject of food safety/security and how it correlates with developing states that might have not been possible if this experience had not been undertaken. Understanding the role these

can play in the overall development process of a state and diving deeper into the issues of poverty, hunger, aid and development were perfectly correlated with the interest I have always had in the subject of human rights and its variables.

All these unique experiences and valuable development of academic and professional skills would have not been possible without the guidance, support and leadership of our supervisors, both at the university and at the internship, that since day one were there to offer their knowledge and experience to make the time in this position as valuable as possible. Their commitment in allowing us to participate and offer our capabilities to assist their tasks created an environment of great cooperation and team work that permitted us to leave the internship with a great sense of the work being performed and the skills necessary to tackle it.

Concluding this internship was a milestone in my personal and professional path and provided an immeasurable amount of skills and knowledge in the field of international relations and political science. It provided a detailed view into the important work this institution has been performing with its homologous partners abroad, and was eye opening to witness how crucial entities like ASAE are, in proving a focal point for two or more different global strands to connect and assist each other into a more cohesive and tangible development that will aid the unstoppable globalization movement, allowing for a fairer chance of developing states to have a stronger platform and have a place in the decision making of this movement. Not to mention the overall improvement of its communities.

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ANNEX I

“A importância da Segurança Alimentar para o Desenvolvimento de um Estado e o Papel que a ASAE Desempenha nesta Área na Evolução de Cabo Verde”

Exmo./a Senhor/a,

O meu nome é João Fonseca e estou atualmente a completar um estágio de mestrado no gabinete de relações internacionais na ASAE.

Este estágio enquadra-se no Mestrado de Relações Internacionais, no âmbito da Faculdade de Ciências Sociais e Humanas da Universidade NOVA de Lisboa.

O Estágio integra uma componente curricular, já concluída com sucesso, e a elaboração, apresentação e defesa pública de um relatório de estágio, com o objetivo de obter o grau de Mestre.

Para a componente de pesquisa decidi estudar o importante papel da segurança alimentar para a melhoria geral de um Estado, mais especificamente sobre Cabo Verde e a relação bilateral que Cabo Verde tem com a ASAE, sendo uma entidade que lida diretamente com segurança alimentar e económica.

O relatório que estou a elaborar é subordinado ao tema "A importância da Segurança Alimentar para o Desenvolvimento de um Estado e o Papel que a ASAE Desempenha nesta Área na Evolução de Cabo Verde". Estando este trabalho dividido em 4 partes, o presente questionário e a análise dos seus resultados estão incluídos na última parte do relatório. Com este questionário, pretende-se analisar o impacto e os melhores métodos para desenvolver um Estado monetariamente, a importância que a segurança alimentar tem no desenvolvimento económico e social de um Estado, particularmente em Cabo Verde, e o papel que a ASAE tem vindo a ter como entidade com competência na área da segurança alimentar, desde a sua criação, em 2006 até ao final do ano de 2017.

O Questionário está estruturado em 15 perguntas/afirmações, cada uma delas de escolha múltipla, com 5 opções de resposta, sendo que a opção de resposta denominada "Outra" servirá para possíveis observações que o inquirido queira fazer.

Este questionário não deve demorar mais de 10 minutos para ser concluído e é 100% confidencial. Muito obrigado pelo tempo dispensado.

* Required

Nome: *

Your answer

Entidade: *

Your answer

Cargo: *

Your answer

1. Trabalhar com organizações locais permite que a ajuda seja melhor direcionada e assim combater de forma mais eficaz a pobreza. *

Discordo

Não Concordo Nem Discordo

Concordo

Não Sei/Não Respondo

Other:

2. Estabelecer métodos sustentáveis na agricultura, deve ser uma prioridade máxima para os países empobrecidos ou em vias de desenvolvimento. *

Discordo

Não Concordo Nem Discordo

Concordo

Não Sei/Não Respondo

Other:

3. Parte da ajuda concedida aos países em desenvolvimento deve ser utilizada na área da food security (Asseguração sustentável de alimentação). *

Discordo

Não Concordo Nem Discordo

Concordo

Não Sei/Não Respondo

Other:

4. Nos países em vias de desenvolvimento apenas deve ser valorizada a food security. *

Discordo

Não Concordo Nem Discordo

Concordo

Não Sei/Não Respondo

Other:

5. Não se pode dissociar a food security da food safety (Segurança e controlo de qualidade alimentar). *

Discordo

Não Concordo Nem Discordo

Concordo

Não Sei/Não Respondo

Other:

6. Uma dieta nutricional equilibrada deve ser um dos principais objectivos a serem alcançados com a ajuda monetária. *

Discordo

Não Concordo Nem Discordo

Concordo

Não Sei/Não Respondo

Other:

7. A segurança alimentar e do consumidor são principais contribuintes para o desenvolvimento económico de Cabo Verde. *

Discordo

Não Concordo Nem Discordo

Concordo

Não Sei/Não Respondo

Other:

8. Ainda há um longo caminho a percorrer em Cabo Verde para melhorar o controlo de qualidade dos alimentos. *

Discordo

Não Concordo Nem Discordo

Concordo

Não Sei/Não Respondo

Other:

9. A parceria e o desenvolvimento de protocolos com uma organização como a ASAE pode ser favorável na melhoria dos procedimentos de segurança alimentar. *

Discordo

Não Concordo Nem Discordo

Concordo

Não Sei/Não Respondo

Other:

10. As ações de formação e workshops organizadas pela ASAE, são úteis para o desenvolvimento de melhores métodos de inspeção. *

Discordo

Não Concordo Nem Discordo

Concordo

Não Sei/Não Respondo

Other:

11. O facto de a ASAE ser membro da Autoridade Europeia para a Segurança dos Alimentos (EFSA) permite que a organização desempenhe o papel de ponto focal para os Estados não europeus. *

Discordo

Não Concordo Nem Discordo

Concordo

Não Sei/Não Respondo

Other:

12. O FISAAE (Fórum das Inspeções da Segurança Alimentar e das Atividades Económicas) e as atividades realizadas no seu âmbito contribuem para o desenvolvimento e incremento das relações de cooperação entre as entidades participantes. *

Discordo

Não Concordo Nem Discordo

Concordo

Não Sei/Não Respondo

Other:

13. O FISAAE é uma plataforma eficaz na troca de informações e comunicação entre os seus participantes.

Discordo

Não Concordo Nem Discordo

Concordo

Não Sei/Não Respondo

Other:

14. É importante a monitorização da prosperidade económica de um Estado em Vias de Desenvolvimento que recebeu ajuda monetária.

Discordo

Não Concordo Nem Discordo

Concordo

Não Sei/Não Respondo

Other:

15. Direcionar fundos monetários diretamente para um Estado, não é um método viável de investir no desenvolvimento de um Estado.

Discordo

Não Concordo Nem Discordo

Concordo

Não Sei/Não Respondo

Other:

SUBMIT

Never submit passwords through Google Forms.